HIS CROWNING EFFORT.

Voorhees Makes the Greatest Speech of His Life at Greenville, Tennessee.

He Spoke Four Hours in a Strain of Elospacere Schlom Equaled and Earely Surpassed by the Most Fa-

mous Plenders.

Special to the Scutivel.

sigy. He began at 8 a. m. and spoke till noon. The course of his argument was as follows:

- f. The defendant's high character in Indiana, as attested by nearly a hundred promin britizens of that State.
- 2. His unusually barmonous and happy family relations and his great love for his wife and son, as shown by the depositions of every servant who was ever in his family and by all his friends and neighbors,
- 3. His official life in Tennessee, in which he was devoted to duty, and as Supervising Pension Examiner, brought to the people of this region, from the public treasury in fifteen months in pensions, more than a million and a half of dollars.
- 4. The invasion of his home, the downfall of his wife and his magnanimous offers, notwithstanding her intidelity, to provide during life for both her and her indignant | 4 o'clock this morning he was unconscious sold father.
- showing the utter impossibility that she could have died by means other than suicide. 6. His heroic efforts to conceal his wife's dishonor, even at the sacrifice of himself.
- 7. The enforced publication of her letters and the consequent rain of her name by legal process by her imbecile old father, instigated by enemies of the defendant.
- The base and malevolent conspiracy of Forter and Gordon, through which he was charged with the murder of his wife, and theirefforts to procure Captain Johnson's in-
- 9. The inhuman proscention to which be has subsequently been subjected by those men and by his imbecile old father-in-law by their instigation.
- 10. The fiendish charge that his little sor had conspired with Henry and abetted his mother's seduction. Upon this charge, by Gordon's procurement, the child was disinherited by his grandfather.
- .II. The letters by Gordon and old Griffith to the son, containing constant messages from Porter charging the defendant with the murder of his mother, and for other crimes, serv ing to alienate the son from the father,
- 12. The letters composed by Gordon, and copied by poor old Griffith, to Southern news- House. He sat down there and talked perpapers, giving Porter's name as authority, charging defendant with murder and other | lessly, "I guess I'll go back to St. James
- 13. They pursued, or, rather, preceded him to the grave in his lot at Crown Hill Cemetery. In the grave reserved for himself they have buried the body of an old pauper woman, who died in a charity hospital. She lies in his grave, by the side of his wife, and between her Mariette and her babe. The lot contains no other grave where he can lie, along the drives under the trees. Captain and he must seek a grave among strangers, banished from his family.
- 14. Finally the foul slanders at his dead wife by Henry himself, coming to ears already deaf to reason and beating upon a heart already broken precipitated the tragic culmination of Henry's death.

Senator Voorhees rose with his subject, swelling with the mighty wrath of earnestness, indignation and eloquence, as only Voorhees can, and was greeted on concluding | drove back to town. with a round of applause, despite the previ ous threat of the Court to punish any demonstration. It was quickly suppressed, however, but its effect will remain,

Captain Robinson occupied the afternoon with the concluding argument for the State. The bottom had been knocked out of his case, but his cue, like that of old Zach Chandler in 1876, was evidently to deny everything, and this he did most ably and insidiously, it must be admitted. He will conclude by noon to-morrow, and the case will be in the jury's hands by 3-p. m.

Verdict "Not Guilty" in the Johnson Case.

Special to the Septinel. GRESSVILLE, Tenn., June 26 .- Early this morning it was rumored that the jury had agreed, and a tremendous concourse assembled at once in the court room. At 8:10 the jury filed in and took their seats. The defendant was present and admirably composed. After polling the jury, the Clerk inquired: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed arpon a verdier"

Foreman A. M. Pierce replied, "We have." "What is your verdict?"

"Not guilty." At this the crowd sprang to their fest and almost lifted the roof off with their yells, and not until they had shouted themselves hourse were they finally quieted. This in the face of the punishment threatened by the Court in case of a demonstration. The yelling inside was answered immediately by the throng without, and never was a community more frantic with delight. It transpires that the jury, immediately on retiring, took a written ballot, and all twelve were for acquittal; but believing it their luty to wade through all, the written evidence, they did so conscientiously, took another

hallot and reported. Defendant's son, Griffith, had not reached station, this State, by a colored mob, for the murder of his wife last Wednesday.

the court room when the verdict was an nonneed, but rushing in immediately after met his father just outside the bar, sprang into his arms, and the two remained locked in one another's embrace for several seconds, while all around were weeping in a transport of delight. There is universal joy here over

HANGINGS.

Several Murderers Hanged-Graphic Descriptions of the Sickening Scenes.

Evyssyman, Ind., June 26,-Jordan Tayfor (colored) was hung at Hopkinsville, Ky., at 12:30 to-day in the presence of 5,000 or GREENVILLE, Tenn., June 23, -- Senator Voor- 6,000 people, mostly colored. Saloons were bees made the crowning effort of his life to- open and considerale drunkenness on the streets, but order was maintained. The criminal passed a restless night. A squad of presence of thousands of people crowding the banks. He mounted the gallows with a firm step and took his position under the beam, The rope and black cap were adjusted. After religious services the trap was sprung, and in tine minutes life was declared extinct. Tayfor spent the morning laughing and joking. He said he was ready to die. The execution buildings gave those outside of the inclosure ample opportunity to see. He spoke five minutes on the scaffold with great nerve. A terrible rain and thunder storm followed the

MEMPHIS., Tenn., June 26.-John McKeever, colored, who shot and killed William J. Trainer, fourteen miles south of this city on the 17th of last December, was hanged at 12:30 o'clock to-day within the inclosure of the county jail. The condemned man attempted to commit suicide at midnight last ight by cutting the arteries of his arms and egs with a rough piece of tin shaped like a knife, which he made out of a tin snuff-box. When found by the night turnkey at about from the loss of blood. Medical aid was ummoned and he soon rallied. When 5. The spicide of his wife and the facts asked by Sheriff Cannon if he had anything o say, he replied, "Yes, I am no murderer." Seeing his attorney among those who were present to witness his execution, he called to im, saying: "Good-bye, Mr. Moss; you bet you life I am going to die right." These were his last words, and five seconds afterward the trap was sprung. Mrs. Trainer, the widow of the murdered man, occupied a seat n the scaffold and witnessed her husband's sassin take his leap into eternity.

FAVETTEVILLE, N. C., June 26,-Three negro men. Thomas Gee, Joe Howard and ert Lawrence, were to-day hanged for murder, all from the same scaffold at the each drop, and all three men fell daugling to gether. Gee murdered Mary Hughes, a white oman. Howard murdered C. F. Blockman, and Lawrence murdered a negro. LETTLE ROCK, Ark., June 26 .- At Mari-

anna, Lee County, to-day, Rufus Dortish colored, was hanged for murdering another negro last winter. IOHN M'CULLOUGH LOCKED UP.

The Demented Tragedian at Last Decoyed Into an Asylum by His Friends. New York, June 28 .- It was reported at a ate bour last night that McCuflough, the ragedian, had during the afternoon been incarcerated in the Asylum for the Insane at Bloomingdale. Mr. McCullough strolled by the Fifth Avenue Rotel at 11 o'clock vesterand a gray derby hat. He had his mouth wide open. "As if he was catching flies," the clerk in the Fifth Avenue He walked slowly up on Broadway feetly intelligently to his old friend Horace Leland. He wrote a letter, observed careegain," and santitered back to Twenty-fifth street and Broadway. Captain Conner, the proprietor of the St. James, and Mr. McCulugh's old-time partner, greeted the actor nder the hotel baleany, and invited him to take a drink. A little after I o'clock Captain onner bailed a four-seated cab, and with Mr. Met allough, entered it. Two other gentlemen, one a friend of Captain Conner, the ther probably a private detective, enthe carriage, and it started off through the streets. Up Broadway went the party to the park, and then Conner and his friend laughed and chatted. John McCullough was merry, too. The air braced him, his spirts rose, and he felt in fine feather. Through the park and out on the road went the carriage. John McCullough never dreamed of his journey's end-The driver stopped before a big brick building standing on a cliff, with trees and shrubbery around it. Mr. McCullough and the others entered. They were in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Mr. McCullough grasped the situation like flash, but that had been prepared for. There was a struggle, fierce but short, and he once great actor was hurried to his cell. Sorrowfully Captain Conner and his friend

FISH SENTENCED. The Former President of the Marine Na tional Bank Sent to Aubarn

for Ten Years.

NEW YORK, June 27.-Mr. Fish came into the court-room at an early hour accompanied by his amsel, Messrs, Clark and Stanley. He was usual stolid expression. Judge Benedit entered the court-room shortly after 10. This was an hour were few persons present. As soon as the Judge eated himself Assistant District Attorney Foster moved for sentence on "the prisoner, James D. Fish." Clerk Shields called the name, and Fish walked arraly to the bar. He placed a hand on the rail and lifted his eyes to the Judge, who wiped his glasses carefully with a slik bandkerchief and said: "James D. Fish, you are charged by the tirand Jury with many offenses against the law of the United States. After a fair nd impartial trial you were found guilty of the misappropriation of the funds of the bank of which you were President. You were also found guilty of making false entries in the books of the bank while in that position. The verdict of the ary was that you were guilty. The evidence learly showed that there could be no doubt as to your guilt. A more shameful or a more lawless abuse of the powers of a President of a National Bank can scarcely be imagined. It is proper, therefore, that fit punishment should be meted out to you, and in order that others may be de-terred from similar offenses it is necessary that the full penalty of the law be pronounced on you. A merciful consideration for your age forbids a aumulative sentence. The sentence of the court is that you shall be confined in the prison at Auburn for ten years." Fish did not change color or alter his expression when he heard the jude ment. He showed agitation in no way. He walked from the court room leisurely and was returned to his quarters in the Lucilow Street Jail, whence he will be taken to Auburn in a day or two. The sen tence is not considered to be severe. The commu-

Lynched for Wife Murder, Jackson, Miss., June 29 .- Ben Holt (colored) was lynched this evening at Adams

years and six months. Fish is now sixty-five years

CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN

"The Smartest Old Fellow With Whom We are Called Upon to Beal."

The Names of Appointees Mysteriously Daugled Before the Public Without Precedent in the Methods Pursued by Former Administrations,

Special to the Sentinel. Washington, June 28.—The mysterious way they have in keeping the names of appointees long before a pulpitating and anxious public is exciting comment. In the administrations that have gone before, it was forty soldiers surrounded the jail yard. Tay- not that way-the present methods did not for was baptized yesterday in the river in the prevail. To-day it gets into the press that such and such a candidate has been recommended, that such and such a candidate will be appointed, that such and such a candidate has been appointed, and this racket in a measure blown over then it is emblazened that the same man has was practically public, as the hills and high been commissioned. It was not a crowd of men, but simply one man, that occasioned all this fuss. Take the case of J. R. Speer, for instance, the process of making him a timber agent equalled in pomp and circumstances and advertising the coming to town of the Georgia Minstrels. First Mr. Speer was recommended, then Mr. Holman was assured that Mr. Speer was regarded with administrative favor and would likely, 'in all probability, receive an appointment from the Department of the Interior. After the thight of weeks-ages to a waiting candidate -it was telegraphed that Mr. Speer had been appointed. This proved a mistake, but it served to keep the public alive to the fact that something was incubating and likely at any moment to appear palpable and perfeeted, ready for record in the Blue Book. More days developed into weeks, and the weeks dragged their slow lengths to the 21st of June, when the sun is hotest and lingers longest, getting up earlier and half inclined to make a night of it. Then popular anxiety was abated by the commission of J. R. Speer.

These dispatches are historic, and all forms of prophesy are carefully eschewed, though fortelling events would allow wider scope for fine writing. Lowery and Kidd have both written H. C. Davison, M. D., of Hartford arrests, and an extra force is stationed on City, that his appointment to a place on the Board of Medical Examiners was promised and assured. His name did not appear in the list recently published in the Sentinel. Inquiry was made as to the omission, and this state of facts revealed. I will give it in the language of Colonel McLean himself: "All the preliminary work has been done, and the friends of Dr. Davison have made a satisfactory showing. He is really appointed, but not yet commissioned." After the Doctor's commission has been signed, his appointment will be given to the world

through these dispatches, The history of Colonel Bannister's appointment and Mr. Speer's appointment will doubtless be repeated in the appointment of Mr. Eb Henderson, Colonel Matson, Mr. Holman and Judge Lowry entied mon the President one day lately in his interest. The conversation on such occasions is in a voice that may be heard by all present.

'Henderson! Henderson!" said the President, as if trying to recall a name, "Matson; isn't that the man Holman beat you out of, getting the appointment for his district?"

Yes, the same man.' Well, he's about the smartest old fellow we have to deal with, isn't he?" This was followed by a laugh, in which all

Indianians present joined heartly, except . Holman himself. "In regard to the recognition of Mr. Hensaid the President, "I hold to the views, Matson, that you have advanced." Coming away, Colonel Matson observed to Henderson was one of the first men in Indiana who ought to have been recognized. He was indorsed by every State of ficer, every prominent Democrat, and all of the Indiana Congressional delegation except Holman. The President and all of the appointing power saw at once the necessity of rewarding him, and were disposed to do so. But what does every State officer, every prominent Democrat, and all of the Indiana Congressional delegation amount to when weighed against Holman. When the proper time came he sprung a question in favor of appointment of Dr. Hunter that Mr. Cleveland had to admit, and even Hendarson would have had to admit. The President is correct; he is the smartest old fellow with

whom we are called upon to deal. JAP TUEPEN.

A HEARTLESS SEDUCER. He Persuades His Victim to Take Poison to Hide Her Shame and His Disgrace -Brakeman Killed.

Special to the Sentinel. DANVILLE, Ind., June 27 .- Our quiet community was thrown into excitement a few days ago by the report that Miss Lola Brown had attempted her own life by the strychnine route. Dr. Huron was called in, and, by a free use of the stomach pump and other antidotes, her life was saved. When she recovered consciousness, she made a statement implicating one K. S. Russ, a member of the Scientific Institute of the Normal College, and according to her statement. Russ, six or eight weeks ago, seduced her, and when she proved to be enceinte, he insisted on her taking medicine to produce an abortion, which she refused to do. He then treatened her life and induced her to take the poison, thereby hiding her shame and his disgrace through his victim's death. He arranged for ber by him at one of the hotels, which arrangement was not carried out. As soon as the report of the attempted suicide became an established fact Russ secreted himself, and it was supposed be inad sought safety through flight. Yesterday afternoon it was learned that he was secreted about the emises of his mother. An information was That night, about 11 o'clock, the Sheriff ar rested him in the hay-loft of his mother's stable, and lodged him in jail. To day Judge Ayers fixed his bail at \$2,000, which so far he has failed to

It is understood that other and more serious very much incensed over the offense. Miss Brown is a lady student of the Normal from Carthage, and is but seventeen years of age. She ha an invalid mother, but no father, and a half sister. This morning at Hadley Station, five miles west of here, Thomas Brady, a freight brakeman on the L and St. L., while coupling cars lost his step and fell under the treacherous wheels. His legs were severed from his body and his upper extremities badly bruised and mangied, producing death in-stantly. The body was taken to Wade & Norton's. where it awaits the orders of the friends of the deceased, the location of whom is unknown.

An Extensive Gang of Forgers.

New York, June 26 .- A Montreal special to the Post says: Information furnished by the two convicts. Hall and Fox, to the detectives is already bringing forth fruit, and has revealed the fact that the gang of forgers, whose operations have been so successful, have accomplices and confederates not only in America, but in nearly every country in

a large number of counterfeit notes on the Bank of England here last year, swindling N. E. Sabbe & Co. in this manner out of \$12,000, and a French bank out of \$5,000. He then proceeded to Halifax, where he was equally successful. His accomplice, White, turns out to be Charles Herder, whose exploits in London, England, New York and Montreal are well known. His real name is Woods. He was at one time a member of the London bar, and served seven years of penal servitude for forgery. He next went to New York, and to flee for defrauding an insurance company there, by means of bogus policies. He then appears to have travelled through the New England States, representing himself to be agent of a financial house in New York, which was desirous of making loans with farmers and real estate owners. He received applications for advances, and in each case exacted a deposit of \$50 for preliminary expenses for examining the property and titles. When he had made a large enough baul in this way be cleared out. He arrived in Montreal about three years ago, and carried on the same game with wonderful success for two years, receiv ng correspondence from all parts of Canada and the United States.

He formed a syndicate and built the Crystal Palace Opera House, which he ran for : year with success. About a year ago his windles were brought to light here, when he cleared out and joined the gang of forgers at Toronto. According to Hall and Fox the head of the gang is a rich Jew, of Vienna, who furnishes the money necessary for puting up the jobs. They have confederates it London who obtain the water-marked paper. and the engraving is done in Hamburg and Berlin. Bent is the same person who changed the counterfeit Bank of England notes in Chicago to a considerable extent in May, 1884.

TERRIFFIC RELIGIOUS RIOT. A Serious Church Riot Two Men Killed and

Several Injured. Totano, O., June 28 .- For a long time there has been serious trouble in the Polish Catho lie Church here between the priest and his followers and a faction who were opposed to him. Over a year ago, in a row growing out of this trouble, a man was skilled, and the failure to convict the parties guilty of the offense stimulated the opposition, which has been increasing in ferocity. A few days ago an attempt was made to blow up the church building with dynamite. This afternoon the trouble culminated in a general riot with all manner of weapons. Two men were killed and several injured, while quite a number of houses were partially or entirely destroyed the grounds to prevent another outbreak

The priest of the parish in which the riot

occurred, Rev. Vincent Seward Owki, has for the past three years in some way made him self obnoxious to a portion of his flock, but has heretofore refused to resign asserting that the Bishop would not fill his place should be leave. To-day, however, he gave notice from the pulpit that he would leave them to-morrow. This seemed to infuriate his friends, and shortly after the close of the service an angry crowd collected. went to the saloon of Peter Zelaszkiewicz, who was strongly suspected of being impli cated in the attempt to blow up the priest's house a week ago, where a was soon started. Zelaszkiewiez driven from the house, and several shots were fired at him, but he escaped with a wound in the hand. Woles then attacked the house of Albert Dolnowski, close by, and entering the house dragged him and his wife out, and shot him several times, and him terribly over the head clubs, killing him. wife was also badly clubbed, and is likely to die. The mob-completely demolished the house. During the riot many shots were fired, one striking a bystander and instantly killing him. Several persons engaged in the fight were more or less in The scene of the riot miles from station, but a force of police were or the grounds as soon as possible and arrested twelve or fifteen of the leading rioters and jailed them. Not less than 100 men, women and children were engaged in the fight. A force of policemen were detailed to keep the peace for the night, but the excitement is intense and more trouble is expected.

GENERAL GRANT. He Keeps Extremely Quiet All Day and Says He Feels no Pain.

Mr. McGrecor, June 29.—Between 12 and l o'clock this morning Dr. Douglas attended General Grant, cleansed his throat, painted it with coacine and administered the last half of the usual nightly allowance anodyne. From that time uetil 5 o'clock the General was quiet. At this hour Dr. Douglas was called, after which the patient received no attention until 9 o'clock, when he aroused The physician believes General Grant slept fully nine hours last night He says, too, that the glandular swelling outside has subsided to the minimum. The infiltration shows some disposition to extend upwards to the right cheek and less tendency to spread downward and forward on the neck.

The atmosphere, which had been oppres ive all through the night, became lighter. The clouds broke away and the weather conditions, with the thermometer at 73, at 10 o'clock, are much more favorable than yes

The temperature on the piazza then was 64, and inside the cottage with the window up was 67. After leaving him at this time, Dr. Douglass said the General had little or no cough to-day, that there was little mucus secretion and consequently less expectoration that so weakens the patient. In the afternoon clouds piled up, toward evening rain fell, and at 9 o'clock the temperature was 57 at the cottage. Between 8 and o'clock the General was put to bed. He complained at the time of no pain, his throat was quite clear of mucus, and at 9:30 he seemed to be sleeping. Dr. Douglas then thought the patient would pass a very quie

At 10:30 the General attempted to gargle his throat with a Saratoga mineral water, and, as he explained to the doctor, "a drop | affianced bride." and, as he explained to the doctor, "a drop seemed to go the wrong way," and caused The whole country at once seemed to take the in New York for drunkenness on the Panama considerable countries from which however Mr. Owen's views regarding the rights of expedition, has been sentenced to two years susconsiderable coughing, from which, however he was relieved after a short time. At 11 o'clock the General was again composing himself for sleep.

Drugged and Robbed.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.-E. E. Palmer, of New Haven, a student, aged iwenty-two years, who left that city for Jersey City on June 17, and who was to have returned Sunday night, presented himself at the farm house of Albert Becker, at Becker's Corners Albany County, Wednesday afternoon. He was in a dazed and pitiable condition, and had evidently been drugged and robbed. Around his wrists were cloth bandages, as though he had been bound. He fainted at the door of Becker's residence, and when taken in raved like a madman. His friends in New Haven and Morristown were in formed of his whereabouts and condition by Europe. Bent, now in prison in Toronto for issuing forged paper on the Bank of Community to explain the particulars of his sufficiently to explain the particulars of his sad plight,

OUR WIVES AND SISTERS

Their Rights to Property, as Now Defined by the Statutes of Indiana,

Proposed by Robert Dale Owen in the Constitutional Convention-Growth of the Popular Idea Up to Owen's Views.

Special to the Sentinel. Washington, June 29.—When in the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, Robert Dale Owen, the most 'accomplished literary man, perhaps, who ever contributed to the political history of the State, advocated the law prevailing to-day in regard to a wife's interest in her husband's property, and her right to hold a separate fortune. He made no converts. All his theories were supposed to be founded upon communism, and there was much of heresy in his ideas of the marriage relation, holding, as he did, that it was no more than a civil contract, he having become a husband without the intervention of a priest or the authority of a license.

No legislative body ever deliberated in Indiana, I have thought, of larger talent than the Constitutional Convention; not, perhaps, in legal ability-for the number of lawyers was scarcely sufficient to supply the Judiciary Committee with members-but in that broad-bottomed common sense that would quicken the development of a new Common-

It is not always best that a majority of law makers be of the profession of jurisprudence. The most enlightened laws, like the one acknowledging the individuality of the Indiana wife in the holding and management of her own property, are really not the work of lawyers, but of a class of men whom Edward Eggleston has named "Back-woods Philosophers." . The lawyer has a reverence for customs gray with ages grown-something of an antiquarian in this respect—and gets down on his knees to fashions so old that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary. Between that profession and statesmanship there is a marked distinction, but the two in

the average mind are frequently confounded. Mr. Owen advocated no principle in the matter of enlarging the sphere of wife and widow in the management of her own fortune that was not coined into a law by the Legislature that followed the Constitutional Convention—the law as it exists with but slight modification on the statute books today-yet he succeeded in convincing nobody. It was in reply to this very brilliant scholar and advanced thinker that Hon. William Holman made the speech of his life that attracted most attention. It was widely copied and favorably commented upon by nearly the whole press of the country; yet in less than two years his mind had undergone a complete change, and he would gladly have recalled every word. He held in that particular discourse that marriage was a sacrament, and the husband, in the sight of God and man, was the head of the family. This argument carried with it that all of the wife's fortune should belong to the husband, and that he alone be responsible for the management of the family estate. The two are one flesh; he the head of the house, and the law should be such as to enable them to follow the advice of St. Paul: "Let there be no division among ye.' Rather queer ideas of

home's sancity prevailed at that time. A man of comparatively no education, with no views gathered from books, reasoned Mr. Holman to another belief. "Women have reasoning faculties, and what right have we to look with favor or even tolerance on a custom that tends to contract her mind? To-day a wife is completely a nonenity, in the sight of the law, all of her individuality s merged in the husband-through him she thinks and has her being. Her sphere is narrowed to the limits of her own family, and every condition is such as to retard her mental growth. Having no incentive to think for herself, she is dwarfed from the day of marriage-limited to the home circle and the society of women, whose advantages are as meagre as her own. If a widow, she has but a life interest in whatever real estate may remain, which, sifted down, becomes an intangible possession. Suppose her interest was in wild land; if there are other children she cannot even remove the timber without being liable to suit for committing waste. She has nothing to sell but a life interest, which practically is valueless-or at least of small value. But remaining a wife, there is so little in the present system to stimulate thought in a woman, that in many instances she is absolutely unlitted for the responsibilities of motherhood, which carries with it

the duty of developing her children." "Would you make the husband and wife

"In the possession of property I would make them absolutely equal. "Would that not foster disagreement as to its management that would prove fatal to

the barmony of the home circle?" "Not in the least, but on the contrary it would conduce to elevation of both husband and wife. It would make the home what all homes should be-a republic instead of a monarchy. By increasing the intelligence of women we benefit mankind. The civilzation of a country may be determined by the condition of its women. Turkey, when she is a toy, never produced a great man. Where man is a savage she is a beast of burden, and until she is emancipated—until a people is willing to admit-

First His han' He tried on man,

And then He made the lassiesthey will always remain such and prima-

"How will you reconcile your theory with the command 'obey?" "None of the conditions exist to-day that

environed the people to whom that command was given. To enforce a wife's obedience is something foreign to every manly instinct. and children of good mental and physical powers are borne to no such family. The Jewish law-giver was born of a slave mother, but that was phenominal-the average son partakes of his mother's condition-like her. he is either chivalrous or servile. No man would think of enforcing obedience from his

Mr. Owen's views regarding the rights of married women to hold property and control their own interests.

This article hints at what William Wesley Woollen, with his resources and habits of study, might dress into a most instructive chapter showing the growth of the thought that enlarged the legal rights of wife and widow from a condition of abject dependence to that of large individual responsibility. Our great-grandmothers had really no existence save in our great-grandfathers. If she committed a orime in the presence of her husband her husband was the guilty party. A wife merely increased a man's responsibil-ity. All the estate or dower she brought to him as a wife was his and ceased to be her's JAP TURPEN. save through him.

Visible Supply of Grain.

CRICAGO, June 20.-The following figures. taken from the official statement of the Board of Trade, to be posted on 'Change tomorrow, show the amount of grain in sight at his hon in the United States and Canada, on Saturneed call,

day, June 27, and the amount of increase of decrease over the preceding week: Wheat, 41,332,524 bushels; increase, 144,498 bushels Corn, 5,292,889 bushels; increase, 424,038 bushels. Outs, 3,284,868 bushels; increase, 67,110 bushels. Rue, 234,605 bushels; in crease, 10,257 bushels. Barley, 109,820 bushels; decrease, 19,756 bushels. The amount of grain in store in Chicago on the same date was: Wheat, 14,984,909 bushels; corn, 1,036, 324 bushels; oats, 468,542 bushels; rye, 41,771 bushels; barley, none.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A Telegram From General Schofield Regarding the Indians.

Washington, June 27.-Schofield telegraphs from Chicago to the War Department that reports from Fort Lewis, Colo., of the 24th inst., say that the Utes are not committing further depredations, and it is hoped that those off the reservation will return without trouble. In regard to the threat ened trouble at Cheyenne and Arapolioc reservations in the Indian Territory, General Schoolede telegraphs that on the 25d lastant two troops of the Ninth Cavalry marched from Caldwell to Reno. The Fifth Cavalry reached Red Cloud, Neb., on the same day. Carpenter's four troops would leave on the 25th by rail for Reno. On their arriva there will be ten troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry at Reno. A force regarded seneral Augur is sufficient for the present. APPOINTMENTS AND APPOINTERS.

The President to-day made the following ap-continents: Edward 1. Hedden, to be Colcetor of Customs for the District of New tork, N. Y.; Hans L. Beatlie, to be Surveyo of Customs in the District of New York, N. Y.: Silas W. Burt, to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of New York, Edward L. Hedden was orn in New York City in 1828. From 1879 until ast year he was a partner in the shipping-house of itimore, Cryder & Co., and for Thirty-five years, conducted the custom-house business of the firm. He is Vice President of the North River Bank and Director in several insurance compa as always been a Democrat its polities. His father ndied law with Alexander Hamilton, and was be Representative of New York City on the ocea-on of the opening of the Eric Canal. He was inorsed to the President for the appointment Edward Cooper, General John B. Woodward, John E. Derler, Daniel Drake Smith, J. Pierrepont Mor-gan, Charles S. Smith, E. T. Tefft, of Tefft, Weller & Co.; John S. Crane, Bates, Reed & Cooley, J. T Low, R. T. Woodward, Hubert O. Thompson and arge number of other New York merchants and

cas to-day appointed Director of the Mint, is a rofessor of economic geology in the Lehigh University. He is a mining engineer and metallur-gist by profession. He was educated at Harvard University and at the Mining School of Frerberg. Saxony, receiving the degree of Ph. D., from the University of Gottingden, in 1857. He has held ap-pointments on several State and Government sur-veys. During the war he served in the Army of Potomae as Assistant Adjutant General on the daff of Generals McClellan, Burnsides, Hooker and Meade successively. He is now President of the Everett Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, and is well known in New York, where he has an office. lubs of New York city. Mr. Burchard said to-day ic change should be made in that way rathe han to resign in face of the charges of Inefficiene and mismanagement which had been made agains by personal enemies, and which have been ablished in several newspapers. He did not disute the President's right to remove him, but had se little curiosity to see the "reasons" therefor which the President would give the Senate. His elations with Secretary Manning bad always been of the most pleasant character, and he regretter hat a contrary impression had arisen since hi moval has been spoken of.

Mr. H. S. Beathe is a lawyer, and was n associate in the Corporation Counsel's office during Secretary Whitney's term. He has seen an active man in the County Democracy or mization, and is at present Deputy County Clerk New York, and has always been a steadies

Colonel Thomas W. Burt was formerly Naval Officer, and was removed by President Arthur. He is now Chief Examiner of the New York Civil ervice Commission. He supported Cleveland for overnor in ISM, and was an active supporter of he Democratic candidates last fall. The term of Graham would not expire until 1887, but he aspended midterm because the President be

lieves that sound public policy requires a reor-ganization of the whole customs service at the port of New York, and deems a complete new or cardization essential to the proposed change Secretary Manning to-day appointed R. H. Henry and Charles T. Mitchell to be Chiefs of Divisions of the Sixth Auditor's office, and L. H. Mangum to be Chief of a Division in the First Comptroller' office, vice Major Saxton, reduced to \$1,400 class A. F. Huntington was appointed to be Assistant Chief of the Loan Division, and C. L. Carson was

promoted from fourth-class clerk to be Book-keeper. It is understood that a change will be made in the office of Chief of the Loan Division, now held by William Fletcher. on the 1st of August.

It is now said that Leigh Chalmers, of Texas, will be appointed Special Agent of the Department of Justice, vice Stanton, resigned, and that D. A. Fisher, of Ohio, will be appointed a special examiner in the same department. Among the names mentioned for appointment as Assistant Attorney in the department are ex-Representative Iowa; Mr. Stevenson, of New Jersey,

and Mr. Branigan, of Indiana. MARBLE BUSTS OF RENOWNED GENERALS. A herole size murble bust of Lieutenant tienera heridan, by a Chicago sculptor, was received at the army headquarters to-day. Similar busts of Generals Grant and Sherman are to be placed in the headquarters. The collection is being made by General Sheridan, and is provided for by Con- | chists. ressional appropriations.

Secretary Manning has amended article 1,358 of he general regulations of the Treasury, relating to customs and navigation laws, so that it will read as follows: "Candidates for minor appointments n the customs service must be not less than twen ty-one nor more than fifty-five years of age, of suitable physical condition and mentally qualified, a the rules and regulations of the civil service of the United States require. Deputy collectors and othe employes, whose duties are performed exclusively within customs buildings, and who are selected or account of possessing qualifications of speci value to the service, may, after satisfactory physical certification, be engaged between twenty-or and sixty years of age.

PRESENT FOR THE GOVERNOR OF EASTERN STREET Lieutenant Scheutze will take to the Lens Delu a sword designed by himself as a glift from this Government to the Governor of Yakutsk. Its scabbard and hilt are of gold. On the former are engravings of dog and reindeer sleds and the bennnette. It is inscribed: "Presented by the President of the United States to Major Gene Georghy Federovitch Tesermief, Governor of Yukutsk, East Siberia for cultury services were dered the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette and the search parties." It is

MISCELLANDOUS The President to-day suspened Horatiot', Burchard, of Illinois, as Director of the Mint, and ppointed James B. Kimball, of Pennsylvania, in is stead. The change will take effect July 1. No recent instructions to remain at Vienna have been sent to United States Minister Francis. hortly after Mr. Bayard became Secretary of State he instructed Mr. Francis to remain there until his successor should be appointed and arrive to

A sufficient number of applicants not having attained to the eligible list in the examination neld in May last, a supplementary examination r admission to cadership in the revenue marin will be held about the end of August, to provide for the filling of seven vacancies, second Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, of the United

sion on half pay, and to retain his present number on the register during that time.

The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that there are six cases of smallpox at Fort Davis, Tex. but that the disease is not likely to become epi demic. The bureau is also informed that the vessel Hansa left for Philadelphia without a bill of health. The authorities at Philadelphia have

The remains of Ex-Minister Phelps, who died at Lime. Peru, have been embalmed and will be brought to Washington. Proposals have been received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering Navy Department, to supply a 5-ton floating derrick for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

They range from \$66,386 to \$92,000. At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the North Central and South American Exposition, held in New Orleans to-day, S. B. McConico was elected President; R. S. Howard, First Vice President; Geo. L. Shoup, Second Vice President; Samuel H. Buck, Director General, and Richard Nixon

The Latch-String Knotted on the Inside. [Hartford Times.]

Mr. Blaine has left Washington and is now at his home in Augusta, Me. But no Mug

THE SPANISH EPIDEMIC.

Several Peculiarities Cause Experts to Hesitate to Pronounce it Asiatic Cholera.

A Decided Difference in the Bacilli-Various Experiments-Obstacles Thrown in the Way of Those Wishing to Study Cholera.

VALENCIA, June 28,-Several peculiarities about the Spanish epidemic have made the doctors hesitate to pronounce it Asiatic cholera. The most striking is the frequency of dry cholera. One authority says that in the majority of cases observed, not only in Valencia, but also in Murcia and Castellon, hardly any diarrhea occurs. Dr. Van Ermengeno says that in one instance the sufferer, a person in easy circumstances, wastaken ill about noon, had only three attacks of diarrhea, and died at 8 o'clock in the evening. Another victim, a washerwoman, who had taken the disease by washing the soiled linen of cholera patients, died within the day, but had intervals of three hours be-

tween the diarrhea symptoms A Spanish authority, who is making independent microbiological studies here, also finds marked peculiarities in the Valenica bacilli. He does not dispute the existence of Asiatic cholera, but says that the bacilli he has succeeded in cultivating do not develop easily in gelatine, as the true Kochian bacilli do, from which fact he inclines to the deduction that there is something in the conditions of the Spanish climate unfavorable to cholera microbes, and that they drag out a precarious living here as exotics. The Valenica cholera, he says, was imported from France, which imported it from the East. In its secondary Spanish stage it is much attenuated; nor does he, nor do foreign doctors much fear that it will extend to France again. Dr. Mendoza, ex-member of Dr. James P. Kimball, of Bethelehem, Pa., who | the Royal Commission, moreover, inoculated tifty animals-rats, guinea pigs, etc.-with Valencia cholera bacilli. Only one guineat pig succumbed. The other animals seemed

The Spanish officials throw every obstacle n the way of people attempting to study cholera in the hospitals or in infected houses. The visitor is generally flatly refused access, on the pretext that it is necessary to isolate eases in order to prevent contagion. Except in a few privileged instances, any one enterward of a hospital is obliged to go through a mild quarantine before leaving. Two police agents are placed at the doors of all infected houses. One prevents outsiders from entering, and the other is commissioned to make purchases, and run errands for the inmates. But, as a matter of course, to do this he is obliged to have contact frequently with the victims' friends, and in practice the police wink at the comings and goings of the inmates, and house quarantine, like everything else connected with the Spanish administration, becomes a farce. Business people here are disgusted with the whole quarantine and cordon system. Its impotence to prevent the spread of cholera, proved repeatedly, while it ruins trade, inpoverishes people, adds misery and helps

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trial of Lieske for the Murder of Police Commissioner Rumpf Begun, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 29. - The trial of Lieske, the shoemaker, who is charged with the murder of Herr Rumpf, Police

Councilor, on the night of Tuesday, the 13th of January last, was begun here to-day. Lieske, when arrested, attempted to commit suicide. The murder of Herr Rumpf. was of a peculiarly attrocious character. Rumpi was returning home and had arrived at his residence, when he was met by his assassin and stabbed to death. The dagger twice entered the heart. Herr Rumpf was conspicuous in the prosecution at Leipsic, a short time previously, of the Anarchists, Reinsdorf, Rupsche, Kuechler, Halzhouer, Baegman, Sochreen, Rhienbach and Zoullner, who were engaged in the Niederwald attempt

his prosecution of the above named Anar-Russian Tactics in Afghanistan.

to kill Emperor William, of Germany. It

was believed at the time that Anarchists

were promotors of, if not the principals, in

this crime, and it was also believed that his

death was the penalty Herr Rumpf paid for

BONBAY, June 29.-It is reported from Cabul that Isa Khan, supported by Russian, allies, has risen against Abdullah Khan. Ish Khan marched upon Khan-T-Bad and seized the treasure there, valued at £1,000,000, belonging to the Ameer of Afghanistan. The political difficulties in Kasbagaria are becoming serious and reinforcements of troops are going northward.

Abdullah Khan is the Governor of Kunduz, tae extreme northern province of Aighan-Toorkistan. The town of Khan-T-Bad is situated about sixty miles south of the river Otus, which river separates it from the Russian protected State of Bokhara. Khan-T-Bad was the headquarters of the present Ameer of Afghanistan before he was summoned to the throne, and there also occurred the negotiations between the Ameer and the British officers.

An Immense Mass Meeting.

LONDON, June 28 .- A mass meeting was held in Hyde Park this afternoon to protest. against the amendment to the reform bill adopted by the House of Lords, which proposes to disqualify every voter who has received pauper medical relief for himself or family within a year of any election. There were seven stands for speakers, and fully 30,000 persons were present. Michael Davitt spoke against the proposition on behalf of Ireland.

Terrible Tragedy on a Trestle. Special to the Sentinel.

NORTH SALEM, Ind., June 25 .- On yesterday ening a woman, about forty-five years with two small children, aged six and nine, passed through the town on foot; they were poorly clad and evidently in very destitute circumstances. The charity of the people was abundantly bestowed upon them. She went to the depot and asked for tickets for Indianapolis, stating her name to be Reed, and that she was going to see her mother, who lived on South Illinois street. She said she had no money, although some of the citizens had given her some. She then started west to Bernard, where she said she would raise some money. When one mile west, in attempting to cross the big trestle across Fel River, the freight due here at 5 o'clock struck them and killed the two children, and injured her so badly that she died to-day at noon. They were buried in the Baptist Cemetery at six o'clock this evening. No blaue is attached to the railroad company. They did everything possible to prevent the accident. The citizens and railroad employes did everything they could to alleviate the sufficeing of the poor woman.